## Business Notices.

WHAT THE BIRD SINGS. There's a bird that sings where ceaseless springs Of youth and love are flowing: With ever one note from his tuneful throat On the listening air out-going. "Sweet SOZODONT use, nor e'er refuse,"
The hird says over and over.
"It gives white teeth, pink gums beneath,
And breath like summer clover."

And who is wise this good advice
Has ever freely taken;
Sweet peace 'twil bring and everything
Comfort and health awaken. IT IS A POSITIVE LUXURY

to brush the teeth with SCZODONT, so fragrant and re-freshing is it, and so pleasant is the hate it leaves in the shouth after the operation. Then how gratifying is the effect and how complacent feels the beholder who views in the grass a row of ivores rendered spotless by this benism and delegatful tolet article. Only a few drops on a brush is needed for an ablution and yet it is won-drously effective.

Angostara Bitters, the celebrated appetizer, of exquisite flavor, is used all over the world.

SARATOGA SPHINGS' FAMOUS
United States Hotel opens for the season June 25th. To
secure the most desirable accommodations early applications should be made to the Hotel at Saratoga, or to Mr.
H. Tompkins, Windsor Hotel, New-York City, who will
call on those desiring to engage rooms.

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Washington-No. 1.322 F-st.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1891.

## TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The German Reichstag adjourned, after passing the Sugar bill and the Spirit Taxation bill, and voting a grant to the Koch Institute. A decisive Gladstonian victory was won in South Leicestershire. — There was a run on the Lisbon banks. — The German Exhibition avas opened in London. = Queen Natalle refuses to leave Servia.

Domestic .- The warships Charleston, Baltimore and San Francisco have been ordered to intercept the Chilian insurgent vessel Itata. === The President travelled through Utah; he was cordially greeted in Salt Lake City, where he made three speeches. ==== Great damage is being done by ferest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan. === The Government crop report shows the winter grain to be in high condition. E Canon Farrar is talked of as successor to Phillips Brooks as rectar of Trinity Church, Boston.

City and Suburban.-The Union Pacific Tea Company made an assignment. - The Tandem Club had its annual parade in Central Park. === The Brooklyn baseball nine defeated the Philadelphia nine. === The Yale eleven defeated the Brooklyn Cricket Club eleven. = Stocks were dull and weak, and the closing heavy, a little above the lowest figures.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Clear or fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 69 3-4.

The contrast drawn by our staff correspondent between Aguas Calientes and San Luis Potosi brings out the transformation wrought in Mexico by a decade of American railway building and enterprise. One city has remained stationary while the other is rapidly becoming a great commercial centre. San Luis Potosi is one of the most promising and progressive towns in Mexico, and is already rivalling Monterey in American enterprise. The quaint wateringplace lying west of it has not felt the impulses of Northern energy and is languishing and declining. Only those who have recently visited Mexico can have an adequate idea of the work for civilization which Americans are accomplishing in the Southwest.

Sad news comes across the water about our old friends the Cobdenites. Their funds are getting low, and with a touch of that which makes men allow themselves to be burned at the stake, they have given up their annual dinner that the money which it would have cost may go toward more Free-Trade literature for the Tariff heathen in America. It is estimated that for what the dinner would have cost a dozen large dry-goods boxes and several barrels of tracts may be sent to this country, and will, no doubt, help the Democratic prospects for the campaign of '92 in Texas and Arkansas. Here, as our correspondent well remarks, is true nobility. But what shall be said of the Free Traders in this country who go on eating dinners every day, marrying and giving in marriage, and otherwise spending their money in riotous living as if the whole world was even now converted to the great Free-Trade idea?

Lord Salisbury's contemptuous remark, "Do got think that in case of war the French would take the trouble to invade Newfoundland," comments strikingly apon the policy he has been pursuing in the "French Shore" negotiation. It illustrates his attitude toward his colonists. He thinks their weakness a proper subject for Imperial jest. . This will not aid in securing the passage of the Colonial Act which the Newfoundland delegates have offered to put through as the price of the abandonment of the Knutsford bill. As we anticipated, the Hon. Robert Bond does not look with favor upon the delegates' concessions, and Mr. Bond, it must be remembered, is the rising power in Newfoundland, and probably even now a greater power

opposition, if he actually carries his sentiments so far, will almost surely defeat any legislation the delegates propose.

The end man of the negro minstrels of an earlier day-a good deal earlier-used to affirm that it was useless to try to save a piano in case of a fire-"'cause the engines can't play on a piano." Happily for the brand new Carnegie Music Hall, extinguishers manned by accomplished metropolitan firemen are equal to the task of playing, and playing effectively, upon that sort of a structure even when it contains a full complement of wind and stringed instruments. Hence there was no conflagration yesterday of the Carnegie temple, and only enough of a fire there to make an insignificant casualty. For this relief much thanks.

THE CHILIAN COMPLICATIONS.

The international complications arising from the Itata's violation of the neutrality laws at San Diego can be more intelligently discussed when a direct comparison has been made with the Alabama claims. The Geneva tribunal was called upon to consider four classes of grievances: 1. Claims based upon the naval operations of vessels like the Alabama and Florida, which were built for the Confederates in English shipyards, and allowed to leave port and to receive their armament either on the high sea or in some other harbor. 2. Claims based upon the depredations of the Tuscaloosa, Clarence, Tacony and Archer, tenders of the Alabama and Florida. 3. Claims based upon the cruise of the Shenandoah, a British ship, converted into an armed cruiser at Funchal and allowed to recruit her crew at Melbourne. 4. Claims based upon the hospitality shown in British ports to cruisers like the Sumpter, Nashville, Retribution, Tallahassee and Chickamanga, which were all armed and equipped in Confederate waters. The arbitrators sustained the claims included under the first three classes, but excluded the fourth class. The allegation of the United States in the last case was that these Confederate-built cruisers were permitted to augment their stock of coal and supplies in excess of the maximum amount permitted by the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. The charge was not sustained by the Geneva tribunal.

The case of the Itata does not belong in either of the three categories of Alabama claims upon which judgment was rendered in favor of the United States. It bears a resemblance to the fourth class, namely, of Confederate vessels which received supplies of coal, provisions, ammunition and arms in British harbors. The fact that the Geneva arbitrators excluded this class of grievances from the award does not limit the responsibility of the United States in cases like that of the Itata. The fourth class was included in the American pleadings at Geneva, and, moreover, was embraced by the second rule established by the Treaty of Washington. The United States in its neutrality practice ought not to be content with conforming to the Geneva award, but is under moral obligations to interpret literally and enforce the three rules of the treaty.

The Itata was virtually an insurgent vesselof-war, disguised temporarily as a transport, and entering American waters in order to obtain military supplies from a sailing vessel. Under the second rule the United States was bound pleyed by Bucki & Co. have no grievance whatnot to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men." In accordance with that principle as well as the provisions of the neutrality laws, the authorities acted properly in detaining the ship and placing it under charge of a deputy-marshal. What would have been the subsequent duty of the authorities if the ship had not run out of the harbor is perfectly clear from the neutrality practice of the United States. They would not have been justified in permanently detaining the vessel. Their duty would have been performed if they had ordered the ship to leave the harbor within twenty-four hours, and had taken neasures to prevent the transfer of the schooner's cargo to her deck in American waters. The subjects of a neutral Government are not prohibited from furnishing supplies and munitions of war to a belligerent in foreign waters or on the high seas; but it is illegal for them to arm and fit out a vessel-of-war in an American port. The proceedings at San Diego involved an attempted violation of the neutrality laws, and Government intervention was necessary. Whether the placing of a deputy-marshal on board the steamer sufficed to fulfil the obligations of a neutral is a nice question, which will probably be argued in detail by the State Department in the diplomatic correspondence with Chili. Technically, the Government exceeded the precautions taken by Great Britain in any case that came before the Geneva tribunal. There is not, moreover, one line in the decision of the arbitrators which would justify the pursuit of the Itata and her capture on the high

seas. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Alabama award did not rise to the level of the principles embodied in the three rules of the Treaty of Washington. The award fell far below the requirements of the treaty accepted as the basis of arbitration. In its neutrality practice the United States does not confine itself to the arbitrators ruling before that tribunal, but broadly adopts the principles of neutral obligations for which its counsel contended at Geneva. President Grant's two proclamations at the outbreak of the Franco-German War are conspicnous illustrations of that practice. Under the text of those proclamations such operations as were carried on at San Diego by the Chilian insurgent vessel and the American schooner were clearly in violation of neutrality law.

## A CONTRAST.

Barondess is in prison, but Mr. Depew is at liberty. Persons who claim to represent the organized labor of the United States find in this city will not be instantly arrested, because many contrast evidence that the laws are administered of the building concerns have on hand supplies unfairly toward the poor, and in favor of the for a considerable time. But there seems to be rich. But they surely cannot comprehend how a probability that the pressure will be felt by a they misrepresent and degrade the cause of labor great number of workers in the various buildby such comments.

His offence was one of the worst and basest that can be committed. If allegations against him trade unions may realize that they have gone are correct, and they are credited by a jury, he too far; that while exercising their own right to defrauded poor working people for his own bene- | demand eight hours or a change of wages wherfit, pocketed large sums by pretending to repre- ever they desire, they have not right, and under sent their interests while in fact living on the the laws are not permitted, to conspire for the earnings of their labor, sponged on them and at | purpose of compelling anybody else to make the the same time extorted money from manufacturers by blackmail, and kept a multitude of for the public, which will be greatly embarworkers, idle and suffering in order that be rassed and subjected to serious loss if this strugmight get more money. It is hard to conceive gle goes on, the practical question is whether of a meaner fraud than this man is declared the proper authorities of the law have no power by a jury to have committed. Yet so-called to put an end to it. It is their duty to prose-

in their cause. labor agitator with whom he is compared. He that firm is not illegal, and a proper matter for devoted his time and energies to the promotion prosecution, it would seem that no similar conand development of a great highway of com- spiracy can be reached by the laws. It is clearmerce. Whether his services have been worth by the duty of the authorities to examine the much to himself or not, they certainly have been matter at once, not in the interest of the parworth many millions to the public. The re- ties to a controversy, but in the interest of the duction of fares and freights on the railroad public and to save it from loss and inconwhich he directs has affected similar charges venience. If the laws have been violated the

hundreds of millions every year. He employs many thousand hands, and has treated them with consideration, justice and liberality. So conspicuous has been the fairness of the New-York Central in its conduct toward employes that it has repeatedly escaped contests which than Madame Blavatsky, but though malice other trunk lines were compelled to meet. It and ignorance did their worst upon her there would be within the mark to say that Mr. Depew are abundant indications that her life-work will had directly benefited fine laboring people of his judicious and liberal management of the of the saving to consumers and producers by the cheapening of the cost of transportation.

Because Mr. Depew has done something for the country and for the people, and especially because he has done much for the interests of laboring men and women leverywhere, he has accumulated some money. No one can deny that whatever he possesses has been fairly earned by labors and anxieties, by cares and mental exertions, of which not many men are capable. He has earned much, and has received much, as the just reward of great public services. But now he is contrasted by pretended leaders of labor with a man whose conduct is found by a jury shamefully unfair toward working men and employers alike. If this is the sort of judgment to be expected from labor organizations, if they are ready to uphold and defend men who blackmail laborers, and to vilify one whose life has been spent in useful public service, can these labor organizations expect any public sympathy?

No doubt it may be said that the words of an individual speaker at the meeting of a labor organization should not be taken as proof of the opinions of the entire body which he claims to represent. But is it not true that these organizations do habitually strive to inflame prejudices against every man who has succeeded in life, and has acquired means, as if he had thereby robbed and wronged the millions who remain poor? Is it not a fact that these same organizations do habitually uphold and defend persons like Barondess, in spite of their proved misconduct and unworthiness, for no better reason than that they are not rich, and profess to be contending for the cause of labor? There will have to be a great change in the conduct and temper of labor organizations, in such matters as these, before they can command the confidence of fair-minded and just men.

A QUESTION OF FREEDOM. The vicious practice of boycotting, the unlawful interference with freedom of labor and of individual action by conspiracy against those who fail to obey the demands of labor organizations, will presently have a forcible illustration in this city, if the contest between the Lumber-Handlers' Association and the Lumber-Dealers should not be speedily settled. The circumstances in this case are quite unusual. The trouble begins with a boycott ordered against the lumber-yard of Bucki & Co. The lumberhandlers ordered that the housebuilders and the workers in the various unions should refuse to work on lumber taken from that yard, with intent to force the proprietors to submit to the orders of the union. But according to statements publicly made at the meeting of the Lumber-Handlers' Association, the men emever, and are entirely willing to continue work at the rates and on the terms hitherto observed. It is stated that their spokesman, Patrick Carey, announced at the meeting of the association last Sunday night "that they had no grievances, and that they were perfectly satisfied with their pay and the manner in which they were treated." Mr. Bucki also stated that his men had refused to strike, although ordered to do so by the union, and they were consequently declared scabs," and a boycott ordered against them.

If the laws in this State have not been fully misinterpreted, these proceedings are a clearly unlawful conspiracy to deprive both the firm in question and the men it employs of their freedom. The firm wishes to employ them on certain terms. They wish to remain at work on them, and no demand for any change in hours of work or rate of wages. Yet it suits the policy of the union to demand a reduction of hours to eight per day and sundry changes in the rate of wages, and because the workers employed by this firm refuse to join in the demand others conspire to deprive them of their livelihood until they consent. The law ought to be able to deal with such cases, and if the laws of this Staff are not now so explicit that a conspiracy of this nature can be punished they clearly require amendment.

The retaliatory action of the Lumber-Dealers was announced after their meeting on Friday. They resolve to furnish no lumber to any build ers or buildings whatever in the city until the lumber-handlers have removed the boycott from Bucki & Co. Their reasoning is that this step will compel a great number of men employed in the building trades, said to be 150,000 at this time, to choose between prolonged idleness and the abandonment of the attempt to deprive Bucki & Co. and their workmen of their legal and natural right to make terms with each other as they choose. Undoubtedly the purpose of this action is justifiable, as it seems to be the only efficient mode of defence against the combination of workers and the boycott. It is not a conspiracy against any individual to deprive him of his rights or to destroy his business, but a means of defending the lumber-dealers, each and all, against an unreasonable and unlawful attack upon their rights. It is believed by many that this movement, like that of the brick-producers last year, will presently force the asso ciations to come to terms. Although the supply of bricks on that occasion held out well, and building operations did not entirely cease, amicable adjustments were effected when it became evident that the supply would soon be exhausted.

If the dealers refuse to deliver lumber, as proposed, the work of building throughout the ing trades much more quickly than the effects Barondess has been tried and found guilty, of the similar step taken by the brick-producers were felt. In that case it is possible that the same demand or to grant the same terms. But labor leaders profess to regard him as a martyr cute without delay, in cases of open and flagrant violation of law. If the conspiracy against the Mr. Depew started in life not richer than the workers employed by Messrs. Bucki & Co. and

producers and consumers of the United States | regard to the political interests which may thereby be offended.

MADAME BLAVATSKY. Few women in our time have been more per-

sistently misrepresented, slandered and defamed

vindicate itself; that it will endure; and that it this country by many millions yearly, through will operate for good. She was the founder of the Theosophical Society, an organization now great interests placed in his charge, irrespective fully and firmly established, which has branches in many countries, East and West, and which is devoted to studies and practices the innocence and the elevating character of which are becoming more generally recognized continually. The life of Madame Blavatsky was a remarkable one, but this is not the place or time to speak of its vicissitudes. It must suffice to say that for nearly twenty years she had devoted herself to the dissemination of doctrines the fundamental principles of which are of the loftiest ethical character. However Utopian may appear to some minds an attempt in the nineteenth century to break down the barriers of race, nationality, caste and class prejudice, and to inculcate that spirit of brotherly love which the greatest of all Teachers enjoined in the first century, the nobility of the aim can only be impeached by those who repudiate Christianity. Madame Blavatsky held that the regeneration of mankind must be based upon the development of altruism. In this she was at one with the greatest thinkers, not alone of the present day, but of all time; and at one, it is becoming more and more apparent, with the strongest spiritual tendencies of the age. This alone would entitle her teachings to the candid and serious consideration of all who respect the influences that make for righteousness.

In another direction, though in close association with the cuit of universal fraternity, she did important work. No one in the present generation, it may be said, has done more to ward reopening the long-sealed treasures of Eastern thought, wisdom, and philosophy. No one certainly has done so much toward elucidating that profound wisdom-religion wrought out by the ever-cogitating Orient, and bringing into the light those ancient literary works whose scope and depth have so astonished the Western world, brought up in the insular belief that the East had produced only crudities and puerilities in the domain of speculative thought Her own knowledge of Oriental philosophy and esotericism was comprehensive. No candid mind can doubt this after reading her' two principal works. Her steps often led, indeed, where only a few initiates could follow, but the tone and tendency of all her writings were healthful, bracing and stimulating. The lesson which was constantly impressed by her was assuredly that which the world most needs, and has always needed, namely, the necessity of subduing self and of working for others. Doubtless such a doctrine is distasteful to the ego-worshippers. and perhaps it has little chance of anything like general acceptance, to say nothing of general application. But the man or woman who deliberately renounces all personal aims and ambitions in order to forward such beliefs is certainly entitled to respect, even from such as feel least capable of obeying the call to a higher

The work of Madame Blavatsky has already borne fruit, and is destined, apparently, to produce still more marked and salutary effects in the future. Careful observers of the time long since discerned that the tone of current thought in many directions was being affected by it. A broader humanity, a more liberal speculation, a disposition to investigate ancient philosophies from a higher point of view, have no indirect association with the teachings referred to. Thus Madame Blavatsky has made her mark upon the time, and thus, too, her works will follow her. She herself has finished the course, and after a strenuous life she rests. But her personal influence is not necessary to the continuance of the great work to which she put her hand That will go on with the impulse it has received, and some day, if not at once, the loftiness and her memory will be accorded the honor to which it is justly entitled.

A DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

As we have frequently said, no one can quarrel with the Christian Church for disciplining those of its members who deny its doctrines. So far as their individual case is concerned, it is not called upon to consider the abstract truth of what they urge against the beliefs of the Church. It need only take cognizance of the fact that they refuse to believe what the Church, whether rightly or wrongly, demands that her members shall believe. Where the issue is thus clearly defined, the Church would be recreant to its duty if it failed to vindicate its principles irrespective of the question whether they might not be wisely modified or revised.

But when the Church has thus vindicated its principles as against individual unbelievers, it ecomes its duty to review its dogmas and traditional beliefs from time to time, in order to bring them more in harmony with the conclusions of reason and Christian cholarship, and it is here that it is most seriously at fault. Within the last thirty years, for instance, Biblical scholars, not outside of but within the Church, have discredited and overthrown many of the old traditional beliefs about that Book. But the Church does not appear to have taken any official cognizance of the fact. It takes no steps to revise or modify its old views of the Bible now proved to be erroneous, some of which it still imposes on its members, and all of which are only important because of the weight that attaches to its authority. And in general it assumes, not simply that its Creed is a finality, but that the great body of opinions and traditions that have grown up around its Creed is also a finality, so that to deny the least of these human opinions and traditions is to deny the religion of Christ. Noiv, in adopting this attitude the Church

makes a grievous mistake. In every sphere of human life rights imply obligations; and the right of the Church to maintain the integrity of its Creed cannot be separated from the obligation of the Caurch to have a Creed which does not call upon men to believe what they know to be untrue. We do not here refer to matters of faith which are beyond the domain of reason, but to matters within the domain of historical research, as to which scholars of the present day are amply qualified to judge.

To refer again to the Bible, it would be well if all the Christian denominations would adopt the eminently wise attitude of "The Congregationalist," a paper which certainly cannot be accused of the slightest sympathy with unbelief. It says:

The Christian ideas of the Bible and its contents are ubject to revision, and we must recognize the fact that there is much real perplexity about the Bible among the most serious and thoughtful Christians. If they are to hold the Eible intelligently and if they are to teach it to intelligent people, they must always be ready to revise their conceptions of it whenever in the progress of knowl-dge an occasion demands. To study the Bible in Il reasonable ways and with all available means, and to revise our conceptions of it according to the results is what the Bible itself invites and requires.

Shall we denounce our greatest Biblical scholars, even

though they make mistakes, as they doubtless often do, and expect that Biblical scholarship will flourish and land, and probably even now a greater power which he directs has affected similar charges venience. If the laws have been violated the that the Bible will be earnestly studied in our colleges; munity, they should be able to retire the ring than Sir William Whiteway. Mr. Bond's active on all other roads, and thus has been worth to officials are in duty bound to prosecute without shall we shield the Bible from any light, as we shield if from power permanently. In achieving this re-

plexed Sunday-school teacher, as though his serious

perplexity about it were a sin? What is said here of the Bible is true in a up to it, it would have fewer heretics to deal And it would not be possible for the world to say that the theologians are more concerned to maintain the dogmas of the Church than to learn the truth.

A FEW QUIET REMARKS.

The idea was put forward recently that a much higher grade of reading matter is to be found in the newspapers than in the magazines. This notion, we fancy, has been generally accepted, as it came from very high authority, namely, a gentleman who is himself an able newspaper writer. We have, so far, looked in vain for an indorsement of this view of the situation by any magazine writer of note, but, after all, this signifles nothing, as, unable to produce literature of the highest order themselves, it is not strange that they should not recognize it when produced by others. We may then, we suppose, proceed with the understanding that, outside of the magazine writers, everybody concedes that it is in the newspapers that we find current American literature in its highest state of development. This fact being duly established it seems a pity that there should be any blemish whatever on the brilliant writing of the gentlemen who make the newspapers. But sometimes, we fear, there is oc casionally such a blemish on these writings, as we find by a close perusal of our many able contemporaries. Among these we may mention one, a small one to be sure, but-noblesse oblige;and that is the constant use of the adjective quiet" and adverb "quietly" on every possible Quiet is, of course, a word in excellent standing

in the language, but it would seem that if it is not given a little rest before long it become completely worn out, and we shall be obliged to import a French word to take its place, something which has frequently happened to more robust words in the past. Thus we read alike of a quiet wedding and a quiet funeral, a quiet necktie and a quiet reception, a quiet spring bonnet and a quiet meeting of bank directors. We are waiting to hear of a quiet lynching and of a trotting-horse of a quiet color. We are told not ong ago of a man who happened to be much in the public eye at the time that he met his friends quietly-that is, he did not spring at them with a 1870. Accompanied by a small retinue of staff offwild whoop and slap them on the back; that he walked along the street quietlyno brass band or steam piano close behind, we suppose; that at a reception he deported himself a a quiet manner-he did not shoot out the lights and propose three cheers for Jesse James; that the pattern of his trousers was quiet-we gather that no uproar or riot was produced by the wearing of these particular trousers on the street; that he drove quietly in the Park-the idea being, evidently, that his progress was not accompanied by oud explosions, earthquakes, electrical discharges or other natural phenomenon; nor did the gentleman mount the roof of his carriage or bestride one of the horses and call for the life's blood of a Park policeman. We may add that his wife's dresses were quiet and that on one occasion her hair was arranged quietly, what few diamonds she wore being, happily, also quiet.

We are, of course, far from saying that the word quiet may never be used except to indicate freedom from physical uproar and disturbance, but its use in other ways may be overdone. Turning to the able Mr. Worcester, we find that he shrewdly derives quiet from the Latin quietus, and considers it n a general way as nearly synonymous with still, calm, tranquil, peaceful, smooth, and so forth. He would scarcely recognize a quiet pair of low shoes. When we consult the ingenious Mr. Webster, we find he has also shadowed the word, as it were, back to the Latin quietus, p. p. of quiescere, and that his idea of its meaning is much the same as that indulged in by his scholarly rival, with the exception that he goes a little further and recognizes that there may be such a thing as quiet olors, a quiet movement, and so forth, something which we just took pleasure in admitting, though we were pained to say that there might be too much of it. In short, it occurs to us that a those terms. There is no dissatisfaction among purity of her aims, the wisdom and scope of dinner, for instance, which is arranged quietly and Ind., nor within six miles of it. her teachings, will be recognized more fully, and | for which the "covers" are laid quietly, and where the decorations and waiters are quiet, the ladies' dresses quiet, the conversation quiet, and at which all eat and drink quietly, and the gentlemen make very few quiet speeches, and the whole thing breaks up at a quiet hour,-it seems to us, we repeat, that it is little short of a crime to drag anything so quiet as this out into the rude light of day where things are not quiet.

> Mayor Grant seems to be under as great a delusion in respect to the condition of the city's streets as Governor Hill is in regard \* to the work of the Democratic Assembly. Mr. Grant says that our streets were never cleaner than they are to-day, that New-York is the cleanest city on the continent, and that it compares favorably with the European cities. Mr. Hill says that the Democratic Assembly made a most admirable record." Singular, isn't it :

> The number of desertions from the Army has decidedly decreased of late under the wise administration of Secretary Proctor, but formerly at least the life of the private soldier was not happy one. That it has its redeeming features, lowever, is doubtless the opinion of Private John P. Stetson, of the 5th Artillery, who has lately fallen heir to a bequest of \$80,000. Of course there is no relation of cause and effect between the fact of his being a soldier and the fact of his receiving a legacy, but the incident is interesting as showing that an enlisted man is not cut off from the blessings that occasionally visit the rest of mankind. With \$80,000 in his reach, however, Stetson considers himself too valuable to be a soldier, and so he is seeking his discharge. His withdrawal from the Army will not estalish a precedent likely to cause much trouble in the future. Unfortunately \$80,000 legacies to private soldiers are few and far apart.

The letter-box thieves for whom the detectives are now looking would find their occupation unremunerative if people were more careful to post important letters in the branch stations or the main Postoffice. The habit of sending money by mail without registering the letters has grown greatly, owing to the security which the mails have usually afforded. The habit is, however, a careless one, and when the letters are mailed late at night at a letterbox on some dark corner the probability of their safe delivery is greatly decreased, and if a loss occurs the sender, and not the Postoffice system, is responsible.

General Stewart L. Woodford has selected an

excellent Sub-Committee on Municipal Reform to assist in the work of overthrowing the Brooklyn Ring at the fall election. Under Mayor Chapin, whose ultra-respectability was accounted one of his strongest points as a candidate and as Mayor, corruption and misrule have run riot in Brooklyn, and the people are in no temper to submit to further control by the Democratic gang, however skil fully they may be masked behind a figurehead of previous good character. Secretary Tracy's new order placing the Navy Yard under Civil Service rules will put an end to the ill-feeling arising from the distribution of patronage there, and will strengthen the Republican party by removing this potent cause of discontent. The Republicans of Brooklyn will go into the fall campaign thoroughly united and in dead earnest. With a first-class candidate, if they can secure a full vote of the intelligent and respectable portion of the community, they should be able to retire the ring

weak plants from the sun? Shall we rebuke the per- sult General Woodford's sub-committee will have an important part.

The wisdom of the trustees of St. Luke's Hosmeasure of all the beliefs, opinions and tradis pital in deciding to sell their present property in tions of the Church. In their expression they Fifth-ave, will not be questioned. The property are not a finality. And when they are proved is of enormous value, while the location is not to be untrue, no synodical indorsement by the necessary to the prosperity and usefulness of the Church can put any life or power in them. If hospital. To choose a new site is a matter of the Chirch would recognize this fact and live grave importance, but with the money received from the sale of the existing buildings and grounds it will be easily possible to erect commodious buildings of the best modern type, and in every way fitted for the uses of a great hospital like St. Luke's. Far uptown as St. Luke's seemed a few years ago, it is likely on its removal to illustrate once more the uptown tendency of the present day,

PERSONAL

Since the publication of Talleyrand's memoirs and other Frenchmen of his times have been much dis-cussed; but "The Boston Post" is surprised to find that the Chevalier de Bacourt, who was Minister to the United States during the Administrations of Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler, and to whom the memoirs were committed by a niece of the Prince, has been ignored in all this talk.

Senator Edmunds, who has gone home to Vermont for the summer, says: "I shall not bid farewell to Washington at this time. It is true we have rented our house for two years, but we expect to spend a good deal of time in that city every winter. My law business will call me thither."

The Czarewitch during his Indian tour required ne less than thirty tongas or carts for his luggage and about 300 pairs of poples to draw the same impedi-

News of the French explorer in China, M. Joseph Martens, has arrived in St. Petersburg to the effect that at the beginning of January he reached the town of son Chey in Western China. He is stated to have got into trouble with the Chinese authorities on leveral oc-casions. M. Martens intends to return to Europe past Lake Lob-nor, thence by Northern Thibet to Kashgar, and thence through Russian territory.

James Russell Lowell, in declining an invitation to attend the celebration of Browning's birthday in Boston last week, wrote: "I am at present compelled to forego all, even pleasurable, excitements, and have little reason to hope, I am sorry to say, that my health will permit any such extravagance at so near a date as the 7th of May."

A gun reputed to be that with which that old Reve lutionary hero Israel Putnam shot the wolf whose cave he invaded, is in the possession of a Brooklyn gentle man. But a correspondent of "The Hartford Courant" man. But a correspondent of "The hastroid Courant-raises a question as to the genuineness of the relic, al-though it wha exhibited as Putnam's famous weapon at the Philadelphia world's fair. The writer of "The Courant" letter insists that the gun actually shown is not known to have a history prior to 1776, whereas the wolf's den episode occurred in 1743.

Here is another of the interesting stories brought out by Von Moltke's death, this one coming from Herr G. von Bunsen; "The scene was one of the hills to the west of Sedan during the afternoon of September 1, cers. Molthe had sallied forth to find out whether the forces sent at early dawn, one to the right and one to the left, with a view to encircling the doomed adversary, had accomplished their task. Nothing was to be seen.
Of a sudden the figure of a solitary horseman caught their eye coursing at full speed in a direction somewhat parallel to theirs. It was an officer, who on recognizing the field marshol turned toward the group to tell his tale—namely, that at such an hour and at such a place two German brigades had met each other, one marching from the south and the other from the north. At the General's request he repeated the message, emphasizing each word of it. Molike then was seen taking a pinch of snuff, and, while bowing p lifely to the enviable messager of such world-moving news, he said, 'Es stimmt.' Again I am at a loss how to translate the great arithmétician's speech. 'The reckon's had come right,' the counter-calculus agreed '—in fact, Michael Cassio had for once attained the primary and final purpose of a campaign! In his eyes, apparently, hattles are fought in order to put the energy, not to flight, but inside a cage. Sadowa is said for his reason never to have satisfied him." parallel to theirs. It was an officer, who on recog-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The kind of bishop we don't want in this coun try," says a prominent Episcopal layman of this city, "is the man who furnes over to England the first thing after his consecration, and, borrowing the canonicals of an Anglicau bishop, including a mitre, a hood and a pastoral staff, has himself photographed in the rig. Who is the man? Well, I won't tell you, but you may be pretty sure it was't our own Bishop Poiter. And if Phillips Brooks is confirmed, you may be dead certain that he will never cut any such monkey-shine."

In a Texas Town.-Stranger-My friend, you seem to be in trouble.

to be in trouble.

Man—Yes, I am, mister; but you can't do anything for me.

Stranger—What's the matter!

Man—Well, you see, the Sheriff arrested me last work for theft; but there is only one bed in the jail and he wants that himself. The truth of it is, stranger, I've no place to stay nights—Judge.

There is not a mile of railway in Brown County, Nashville, the county the court-house. The ja'l is built of logs. The county has not sent any one to the penitentiary for several years, and there is not a saloon within its

I. DUNNO AND I. KNOWIT. I. Dunno started out on a memorable trip,
With a valiant companion, I. Knowit:
"Let us feel our way slowly," says slow I. Dunne.
I. Knowit says, "Let us just go it?"
And one would go fast and one would go slow,
In this trip of I. Knowit and slow I. Dunno. I. Dunno picked his way, felt about with his cane,
And carefully tested the bridges;
I. Knowit rushed on like a late express train,
Over mountains and rivers and ridges;
He looked back and cried, "Get a move on, old slow!"
Oh, I'll go my own jog," said old slow I. Dunno.

Naowit got tangled and lost in the swamp And well-nigh submerged in the mire;
I. Diamo he found out, in his leisurely romp, That the ground was too soft and went higher;
"I'll poke with my cane wherever I go.
And stub along easy," said slow I. Dumo.

I. Knowit crawled out all covered with mud.
And banged and battered with bruises;
Savs he, "A fellow with fire in his blood
Can duff in just wherever he chooses."
"Tis better to go kinder mod'rate and slow.
And not get banged and battered," said slow I. Des

I. Dunno travelled slow, but he got far ahead of the rapid onrusher, I. Knowit.

I. Dunno still said, "Let us carefully tread,"

I. Knowit still said, "Let us are fully tread,"

I. Knowit still said, "Let us are it."

I. Knowit brought up in the swamp of Dontcare;

I. Dunno reached the beautiful land of Getthere.

—(8. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

Says a correspondent of "The Senttle Post-Intelligencer": "In the matter of the sale of poisons by drug-gists, the method adopted by a friend of mine many

years ago, and which I had the pleasure to recommend to the Legislature of Georgia, when considering a bill of this character, will make the law absolutely perfect. The law as to colored papers and labels and the word 'Po'son' is all very well for persons who can read and in daylight, but if the present law were amended to make it obligatory that every druggist should put poison in a three-cornered bottle (the cost is no greater), be the same pill, potion or powder, and you was absolute safeguard, day or night, read or no read. Milkman-Did you buy that cow you were asking

about!
Suburban—No; I was going to, but Wilkins told me
just in time that the critter hadn't any upper teeth.
Milkman—I suppose you know that Wilkins bought

Suburban—No, did he?
Milkman—And that cows never have any upper
teeth?
Suburban—Thunder! 's that so?—(Boston Transcript,

A blacksmith near Philadelphia, says "The Inquirer" of that city, has a Dominique hen that makes its nest in the soft coal at one side of his forge. Eyery day about 10 o'clock the hen wa'ks into the shop, mounts the forge, and scratches a hollow place in the coal six inches from the fire. No matter how hard he blows the fire, the hen will not move until she has laid her egg. Several times her feathers were scorched, but she held her place.

An orange tree in the Robert Packer Hospital green-house at Sayre has shown a queer freak. In December last a blossom appeared, and from that has grown every fine orange, now as large as a hen's egg. In March the tree blossomed as fully as it was thougat possible, and from this the young oranges, as large as marbles, are found in large numbers; and now, aside from the fruit already set, the tree is loaded with buds that will burst into blossom in a few days.—(Scranton Truth.

Father A. C. A. Hall, of Boston, one of the ables High Church Episcopal clergymen in the country, in his sermon on Sunday referred to the election of Dr. Brooks. Though the choice, he said, might not be regarded by some as the best, it was made by such a large majority as to be practically the voice of the whole diocese. He then spoke in terms of high commendation of Dr. Brooks's noble character and gi

There's a young do r uptown who will have to improve his methods or he never will have patients enough to maintain him. A woman came to see him only two days ago looking haggard and pale.

"Well," he said, "what is it!"

"I'm troubled with insomnia," she sighed; "what shall I do for it!"

"Sleep it off, madam; sleep it off," he advised curtly, and asked her for \$2.—Detroit Free Press.